



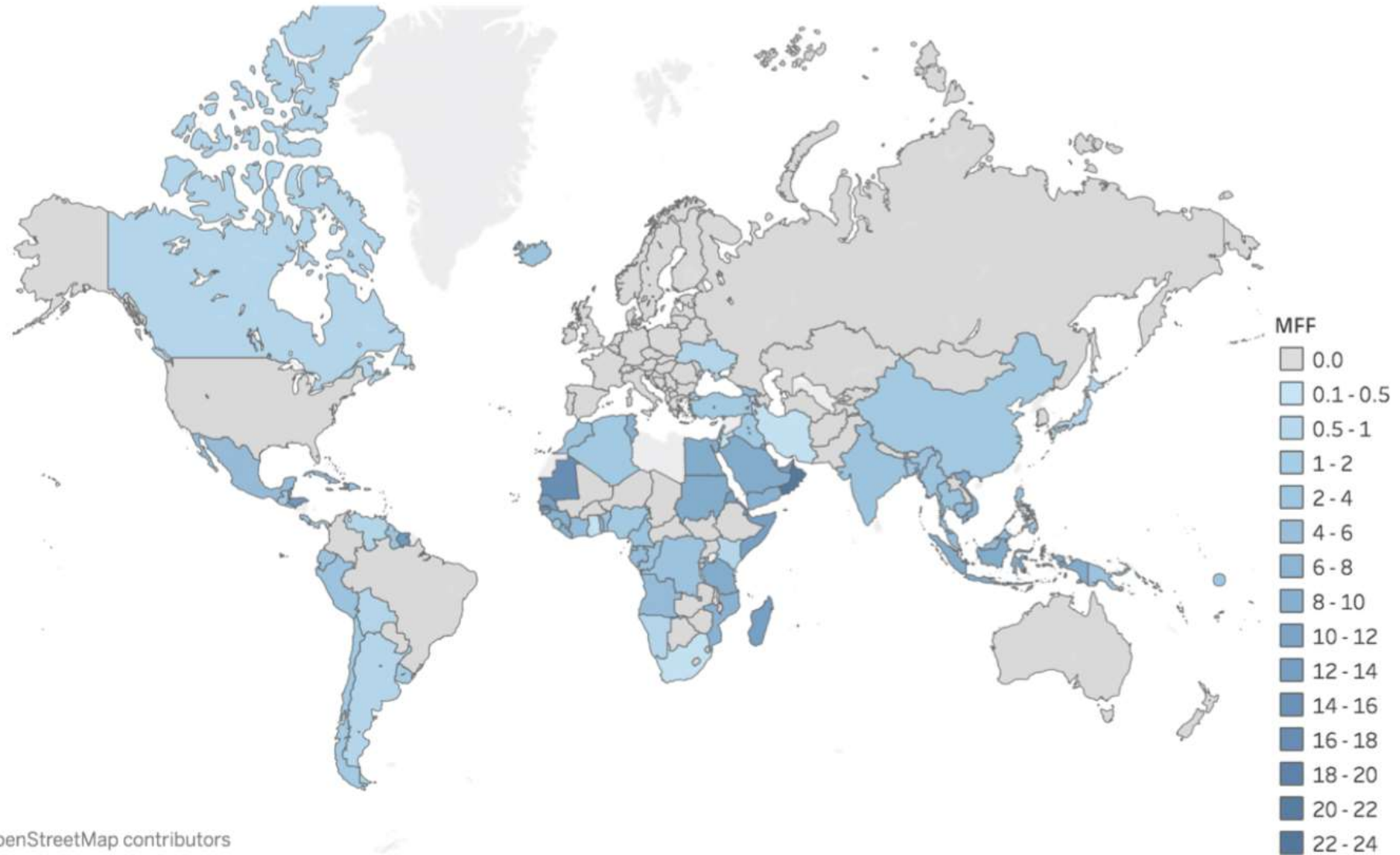
Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

NDC AND OCEAN

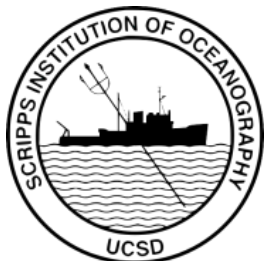
NDC
PARTNERSHIP

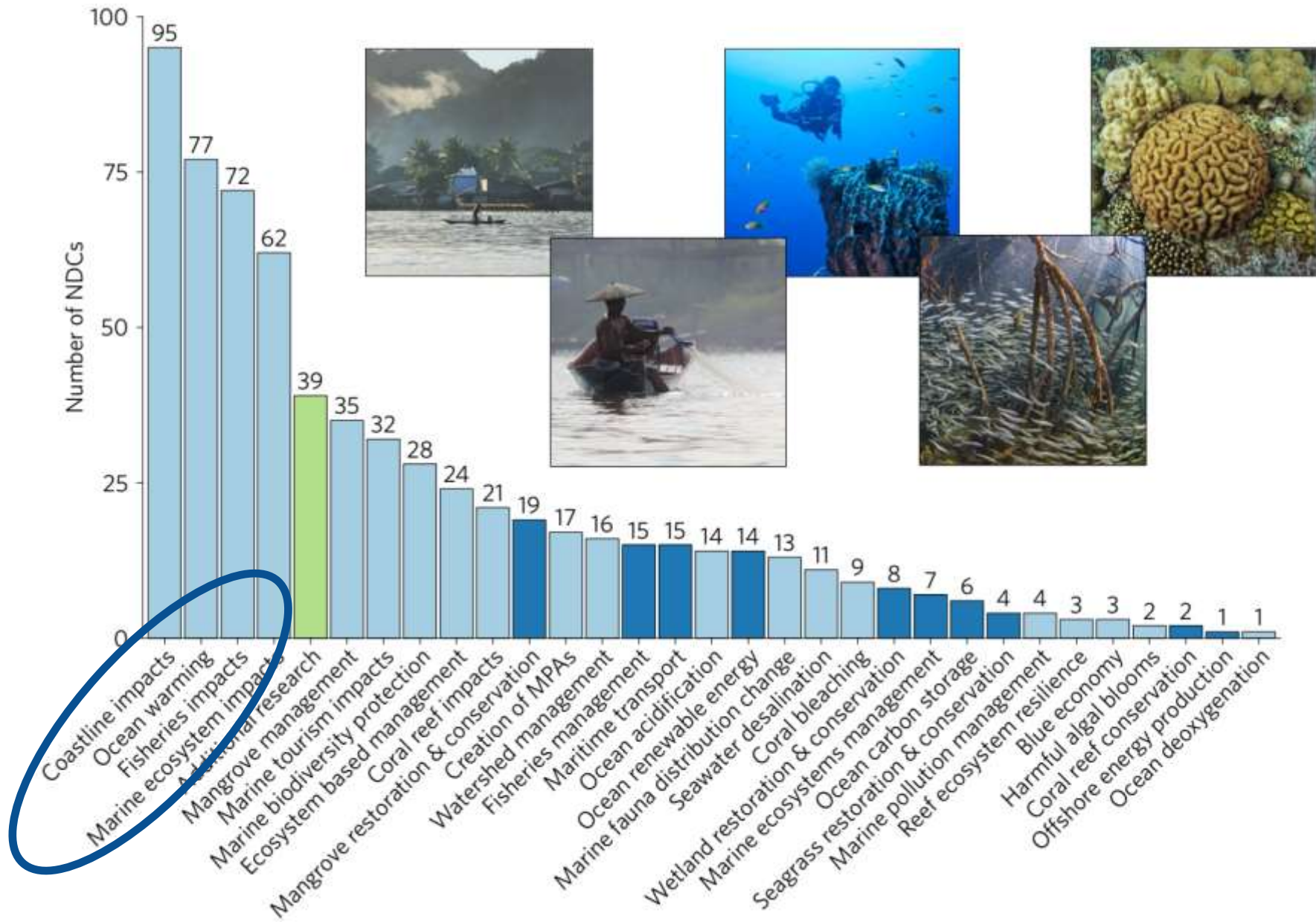


LARGE VARIANCE IN MARINE FOCUS ACROSS NDCS



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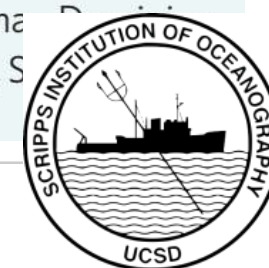


Dominant concerns in NDC



Table 1 | Occurrence of specific marine topics in NDCs.

Ocean warming ($n = 76$)	Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nigeria, Niue, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania, Vietnam, Yemen
Ocean acidification ($n = 14$)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Comoros, Dominica, Eritrea, Iraq, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Seychelles, Tonga
Ocean deoxygenation ($n = 1$)	Mauritania
Mangroves ($n = 45$)	Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Yemen
Coral reefs ($n = 28$)	Barbados, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Honduras, Iraq, Kiribati, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Tonga, Yemen
Blue carbon ($n = 27$)	Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, El Salvador, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Kiribati, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Philippines, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam



Ocean commitments under the Paris Agreement (October 2017)

Natalya D. Gallo, David G. Victor and Lisa A. Levin

- **70% of 161 NDCs analysed include marine issues** (as of June 2016)
- marine issues are more frequently raised within the **adaptation** section, than within the mitigation contributions in NDCs.
- **keen interest in expanding marine research on climate priorities.**
- small island developing state and if the country had a higher proportion of people living in low-lying coastal areas, vulnerable to sea level rise => inclusion of Ocean in their NDC.
- Of those Parties that ignore the oceans in their NDCs, 14 are coastal, some with very large Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) such as Australia, Brazil, the European Union, New Zealand, Norway, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America.
- 39 countries included requests for additional ocean and climate research in their NDCs, suggesting the need for more engagement across countries and institutions. Much of this work will likely depend on financial support from the international community to developing countries.



MEMBERS

- 93 Countries, 21 Institutional Members, 10 Associate Members



A global coalition of countries and institutions collaborating to drive transformational climate action while enhancing sustainable development



KNOWLEDGE RESOURCES ON OCEANS

The NDC Partnership's Knowledge Portal draws together member resources most relevant for NDC implementation in an intuitive, easily-searchable platform.

Find **oceans resources** by applying the sector filter "Oceans and Coastal Resources"



GOOD PRACTICE DATABASE

- **10 good practices** on oceans and coastal resources



CLIMATE TOOLBOX

- **98 tools** relevant to oceans and coastal resources



CLIMATE FINANCE EXPLORER

- **30 funds** to support oceans and coastal resources issues

OCEAN RESOURCE EXAMPLE 1

Resources like “Climate Analytics’ Local SLR tool” can be found in the Climate Toolbox

Allows the user to see how much sea levels are projected to rise around the world at different levels of warming. Projections are available at the local level and are presented for three emission scenarios:

- A scenario compatible with the Paris Agreement
- A scenario reaching 2.5°C at the end of the century
- And a scenario exceeding 4°C at the end of the century

Local Sea Level Projections

Oceanic processes and local effects like land subsidence lead to substantial regional differences in sea level projections. This website allows you to browse local sea level projections provided by Robert Kopp et al. (2014).

Search for a tide gauged station:

You can also select a tide gauged station on the zoomable map.

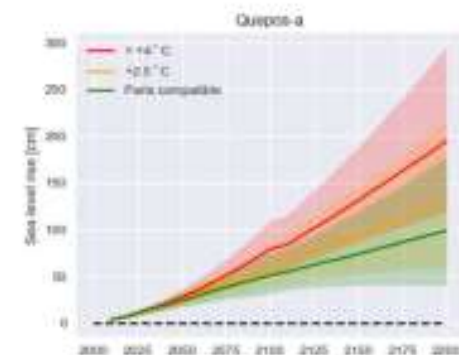


At locations where no tide gauged station is available, gridded sea level projections can be selected (yellow squares). Gridded sea level projections come with substantially higher uncertainties. Therefore, we strongly recommend to use projections for tide gauged stations whenever this is possible.

Sea level projections are presented for three emission scenarios:

- A scenario compatible with the Paris Agreement (RCP26)
- A scenario reaching +2.5°C at the end of the century (RCP45)
- A scenario exceeding +4°C at the end of the century (RCP85)

Although these emission scenarios are different from 2006 onwards,



Local sea level projections for Quepos-a for a scenario compatible with Paris agreement (green), a scenario leading to +2.5°C global mean temperature (orange) and a scenario exceeding +4°C (red). The solid lines represent multi-model medians, the shaded areas include 66% of the models.

decade	Local Sea Level Rise [cm]		
	median	uncertainty ranges	
		95%	90%
2030	14	10-17	6-20
	19	15-17	7-20
	14	11-17	9-20
2050	24	18-32	13-39
	29	19-32	15-40
	21	21-26	16-45
2100	81	33-74	20-96
	90	35-85	23-115
	79	33-109	37-138
2150	74	41-119	23-171
	95	53-145	30-200
	131	56-158	35-250

OCEAN RESOURCE EXAMPLE 2

Case Studies like “Chile’s National Marine Energy Strategy” can be found in the Good Practice Database

Faced with rising energy consumption, Chile has developed initiatives to diversify its energy portfolio and accelerate the use of non-conventional energy sources:

- In 2009, the Chilean Government committed to increasing the use of marine energy, estimating that wave energy alone could yield up to 160 GW of capacity
- Chile’s support of marine energy development aligns with their INDC and renewable energy targets



Chile’s National Marine Energy Strategy

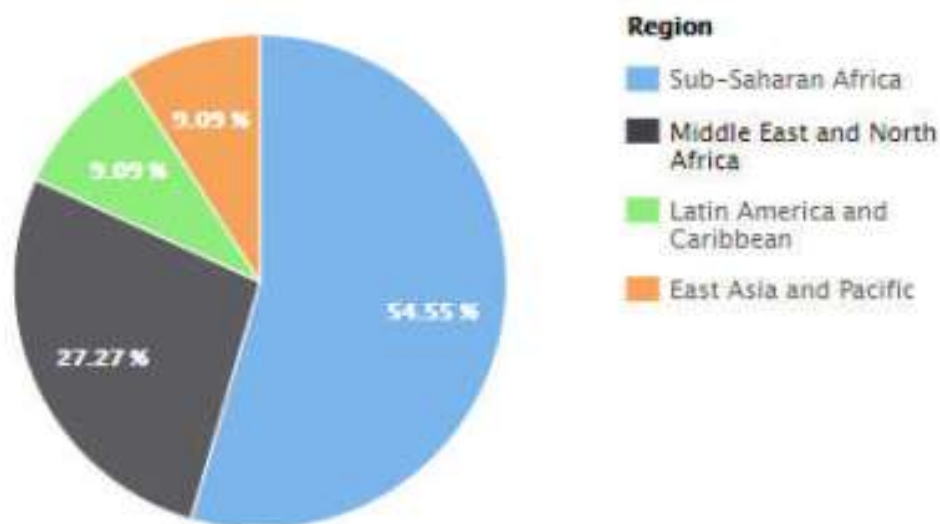
Sectors and Themes: Renewable Energy, Oceans and Coastal Resources



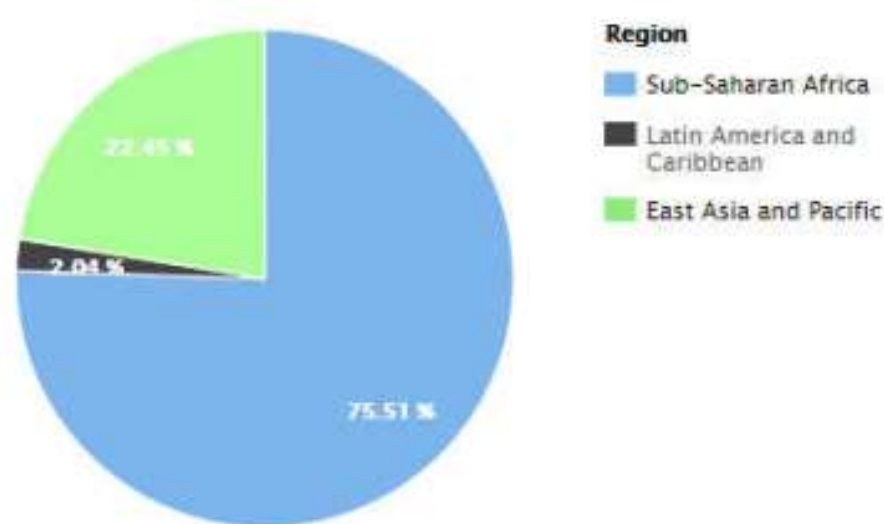
NDC PARTNERSHIP REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT ON OCEANS

60 specific requests, across 8 countries have come through the NDC Partnership, including through Request for Support Letters and Partnership Plans

Requests on “Oceans and Coastal Resources” per Region (base on Request Letters)



Requests on “Oceans and Coastal Resources” per Region (based on Partnership Plans)



OCEAN RELATED REQUESTS RECEIVED

Requests from: Namibia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, São Tomé and Príncipe, Gabon, Philippines, Mozambique, Jordan, and Dominican Republic

Examples:

- Republic of the Marshall Islands :
 - Seawalls constructed in vulnerable residential areas and public infrastructure following standard/code, in Ebeye and Majuro to enhance coastal protection
 - Sustainable seawall maintenance
 - Regular beach clean-up actions organized to decrease waste
- Philippines:
 - Blue Solutions for reducing maritime transport GHG emission through increased energy efficiency of Ship and Port activities project
- São Tomé and Príncipe:
 - Infrastructure to protect communities and assets in vulnerable coastal areas

TONGA: To double the 2015 number of **Marine Protected Areas** by 2030

RMI: **Explore** options to reduce GHG emissions from **domestic ocean-based transport**

Additional GHG reductions may become possible through the use of new technologies allowing the extraction of **ocean energy** for power generation (such as Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)).

COOK: designating its entire EEZ of almost two million sq km as a **marine park**

Resilience action include *inter alia* **coastal protection, marine conservation**

FIJI: continued research and development in the area of new renewable technologies including further exploration of wave and **ocean energy**

KIRIBATI: **carbon storage** in the ocean ecosystems, incl. mangrove forest enhancement

SOLOMON: **carbon storage** in the forest and ocean ecosystem

Adaptation (NAPA) includes ... **coastal protection, fisheries and marine resources, low-lying and artificially built-up islands**

TUVALU: renewable energy, including **ocean energy**, once available and affordable

VANUATU: out of NAPA priorities, **Community based marine resource** management, and **aquaculture**